BOMBAY GAZETTE

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1840. 3,208.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis.*—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 7, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 7, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINES.

ON Friday the 11th Instant, at 12 o'clock A. M. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, a large quantity of Red Hermitage, Champaign, Burgundy, Claret, Carbonells and Chateau Lafitte and Medoc, Newton's London Bottled Sherry, French Brandy, and other Wines to close an account. Samples may be had at the following rates:—Red Hermitage 1¼ Rupee per Bottle, Champaign 1½, Burgundy 1½ Claret 1 Rupee.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, September the 9th, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell at their Rooms, a large assortment of Crockery Ware of various patterns, consisting of Plates of Sorts, Washing Sets, Breakfast Ditto, Dessert Ditto, An Invoice of flowered Net Lace, White Marseilles, Striped Drills for lining Carriages of various colors, Drums of Figs, Macaroni, Vermicellie, Currants, Chocolate &c. &c. and a variety of other articles.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Casks.....	,,	150
In quarter Bottles per dozen.....	,,	18

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 7th Sept. 1840. (*)

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale).....	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

LOST on Sunday 23rd August. A large Newfoundland Dog, answers the name of Breeze, color brownish black, chest and paws partly white, long Switch tail.

Whoever will give information at the Office of this Paper to cause its discovery, will be handsomely rewarded.

FOR SALE.—A pair of thorough bred Bull Terriers, and a Grey hound, apply to MERWANJEE PESTONJEE at Messrs. McVICAR, BURN AND Co's. Office.—Rampart Row, 7th Sept. 1840.

FOR SALE.—A light strong Shigram Colour Patent Blue Black. Price Rs. 600.

Apply to COLLETT AND Co.—*Coachmakers. Girgaum.*

TO be sold by Auction, this day Monday the 7th Instant, at 11 A. M. at the Bungalow now occupied by Mr. BLACKWELL on the Byculla Road, a quantity of valuable Plants, which will be put up in convenient Lots to suit purchasers. Also a small Garden Engine—The Plants are to be sold in consequence of the owner being about to remove.

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 15th Instant, BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises Mazagon (*next door to Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoye's Esq.*) the Household property and effects of a Gentleman proceeding to England, amongst which are two Serviceable Palanquins and a Tonjon.

Further particulars will appear in future Advertisements.

Catalogues will not be published.

The Articles will be on view from the 12th Instant (Sunday, excepted) until the hour of Sale.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1840.

WOOLER AND CO. have just opened for Sale the following Carriages &c. from *Kesterton and Co. London.*

A fashionable Pelham with attached Boot, and Seat in front, complete.....	Rupees	1,600
A Ditto Cabriolet Phæton with Seat in front and a set of best double Harness.....	,,	1,700
Two Handsome Shigrams with plate Glass Windows Patent Spring Cushions &c..... each	,,	1,600
One Ditto Light Parsee Buggy	,,	900
One Ditto Do. Cabriolet, Cane body.....	,,	900

Bombay Green, 7th Sept. 1840.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta.....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England.....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron,* or *tin* only, and with ut any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. (*)

THE WEATHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SURAT.—In eight Purgunnahs of the principal division of this Zillah there was very little rain during the week preceding the 17th of last month in consequence of which the rice had suffered severely; but every other description of crop was uninjured—in the three other Purgunnahs, the rice was almost entirely destroyed owing to the absence of rain, and the other Crops were drooping in the Bugwairee and Bhootsur Purgunnahs, the fall was sufficient and the transplantation of the rice was in progress, and every kind of cultivation was in a flourishing state—it was further stated that in some parts of the collectorate the cultivators had sown Joowar, Cotton, &c. in their rice fields.

BROACH.—The report from this division of the Zillah mentions that during the week ending the 16th of last Month, there were slight and partial showers throughout the whole of it, and that with the exception of the rice and kodra every other kind of Crop was looking healthy: in some villages the Cultivators had been obliged to plough their fields over again, and in others there was a more immediate necessity for rain for the security of the Badjree.—It was further stated that the sowing of the Seealoo Crops had been commenced and that difficulty was experienced in some Villages in one or two Purgunnahs in watering the Cattle, owing to a deficiency of water in the Tanks.

KAIRA.—There were slight falls of rain in this Collectorate from the 12th up to the 15th of last Month, by which the common cultivation had benefitted, but the fall was not sufficient for the rice fields, and the cultivation of Batty was in consequence very limited. The Ryots, however, it was added by the Collector, still entertained hopes of a good fall which would enable them to transplant the rice which was then ready—the total of the extent of Cultivation at the date of the report was 6,79,589 beegas.

AHMEDABAD.—The Collector of this Zillah stated that he regretted to report that there had been very little rain in his charge during the week preceding the 12th of last Month, and that the rice Crops would fall considerably short of an average Season—the other Crops also, but especially the Jooaree, were considered backward, but at the date of the report they were yet uninjured materially by the drought.

TANNAH.—The accounts from this Zillah are for the week ending the 21st of last Month, and they are as favorable as hitherto, except as regards Bassein where little rain had fallen and some injury to the Crop was expected, and Sunjan where there was no rain whatever during that week.

RUTNAGHEREE.—In this part of the Concan the fall was quite sufficient during the whole of the week ending the 17th of last Month, and every description of Cultivation was said to wear a thriving appearance.

CANDEISH.—The last report from this quarter is for the week ending the 27th of last Month—the Collector states in it that no rain fell during that period, that the Crops were suffering in some places from the continued want of it, and that a favorable fall was anxiously looked for generally.

NUGGUR.—In the Subdivision of this Zillah though there was little rain generally during the second week of last Month, the state of the Cultivation was considered favorable. In the principal division there was no rain between the 7th and 14th, and the Crops more especially in the Southern Talookas, were suffering greatly from the drought.

SHOLAPOOR.—The state of things in this Zillah continued gloomy up to the 22nd of last Month: no rain whatever fell during the week preceding that date in five of the Talookas of the Collectorate, and in the remaining ones the showers were only occasional and partial, and agricultural operations were nearly, if not altogether, at a stand.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current & Mercantile Register

Saturday, September 5th, 1840.

Some anxiety is being felt respecting the ensuing crops of grain, Cotton &c. from the continued drought experienced in many districts in the Interior, and as the export trade to the Northward so materially depends upon good Crops, there is at present considerable disinclination to buy among the Dealers in that branch of our trade.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Several purchases have been made for the China Market and an advance of a Rupee per Candy has been paid on last weeks prices, say Rs. 105½ to Rs. 107 per Candy for 2050 bales Broach, Rs. 99½ per Candy for 100 bales Dholera & Rs. 90 per Candy for 200 bales Mangalore.

OPIUM.—Purchases have been made within the last few days at Rs. 745 per Chests. The Mary Gordon has 528 and the Good Success 374 Chests on board for the Coast of China and are both expected to sail this afternoon.

Balance of last years importation.....	6667
Imported to the 10th August.....	1630
	8297
Exported to the 1st Instant.....	3766
Stock on hand Chests.....	4531

METALS.—A small sale of Swedish Iron has been effected and Rs. 59 per Candy being a fall of 3 to 4 Rupees, but it can hardly be considered a fair criterion of the market value there being no other sellers at the same rate. 10 Tons fine Red Lead at Rs. 14 per Cwt. and 4 Tons white Lead at Rs. 15 per Cwt. are among the sales of the week. English flat, bar and hoop Iron are in fair request, but other descriptions are not much enquired after at present. In Copper, Lead Steel and Tin Plates we have no transactions to notice, but holders are firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Considerable amounts were negociated prior to the departure of the overland mail last week at 2s. 1 per Rupee.

DO. ON CALCUTTA.—The avarage rate of the Govt. sale on the 31st Ultimo was Rupees 99 and 14 to 15 annas per 100 Company's Rupees, but the Bazar rate has since advanced to 2 annas Premium.

BANK SHARES—Continue in demand—Several sales have been effected during the week at 34½ per cent Premium the present rate is 35 per cent premium or Rupees 1350 per share of 1000 Rupees.

FREIGHT.

FREIGHT TO LONDON and LIVERPOOL.—£ 4 5 per Ton. to China Rs. 20½ to Rs. 21 per Candy at which rates two vessels have been chartered.

When the July mail left England 26 vessels had sailed for this Port which have not yet arrived whose gross Tonnage aggregates nearly 12000 Tons: unless however they should all make good passages and so arrive before we receive the remainder of the last Cotton Crop, Freights will probably not be much lower, nor on the other hand can any material improvement be looked for.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 5th, The E. I. C. Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe Esq. Comg., from Kurratchie, 2nd Instant.

Do. 6th, Barque Ardaseer, A. McIntyre, Master, from China 25th June and Anjeer 9th Augt. *Passenger.*—S. Edmond, Esq.

Do. do. Schooner Wild Irish Girl, A. Gerald, Master, from Mauritius 19th August. *Passengers.*—Mr. Cyack, and 28 Indians.

Do. do. Barque Allan Ker, A. McKechnie, from Liverpool 20th May.

SAILED.—None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Hugh Lindsay.
SCHOONERS	Berenice.
Shannon,	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
CUTTERS.	Seaforth.
Margaret and Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Clarendon,	Westmoreland,
Mahamudy.	Cumbrian,
Adele.	Monarch,
Sir John Herschel.	John Campbell.
Julia,	Leonard Dobbin.
Crown,	Northumberland.
Colchester,	Kingston.
Lord Auckland,	Julius Cœsar.
John,	Thomas Bold
Allan Ker,	Dartmouth.
COUNTRY.	
Benares,	Caledonia,
Cauderbux.	Essavie
Doulut Savoy,	Good Success.
Lady Grant.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruby
Caroline,	Futhal Hair.
Charles Forbes,	Westbrooke.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Benares.
Soobrow,	Burney.
Colonel Newal.	Prince Regent H. H. M.
Atiet Rahiman.	Ardaseo,
	Wild Iris Girld.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
Dordogne.	Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	30th Sept.
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..	London ..	10th Sept.
Cumbrian.....	Foster and Co.	London ..	10th Do..
Kingston.....	Skinner & Co.		
Colchester.. ..	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	31st inst.
Leonard Dobbin	McGregor B.Co	Liverpool	dispatch
John Campbell.	McVicar B.Co.	Do.. ..	dispatch
Clarendon.....	Ritchie, Steuart and Co.....	Moulmein	dispatch
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	dispatch
Sir J. Herschel.	.....		
The Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.....	Frith..... ..	Colombo..	1st Sept.
Northumberland	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta..	10 Sept.
Atiet Rahiman.	Capt. Lugrin..	Do.. ..	dispatch
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	dispatch.
Westmoreland,	W. Nicol & Co.	China.. ..	1st Sept.
Good Success..	J. Jeejeebhoy..	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Monarch.....	McVicar B. Co,	Do.. ..	10th Sep
Julius Cæsar. .	.....		
Thomas Bold ..	McVicar B. Co.		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	19th May
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	2d June
Bombay..... ..	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	4th June
Java..... ..	.....	London ..	14th June
Herefordshire,	.....	London ..	
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	
Midas.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Severn..	.....	Do.. ..	10th April
William.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	30th April
*Madonna.. ..	Dirom Carter&Co.	Liverpool	15th May
Helena..... ..	McG. Browarig co	Liverpool	
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Saxon..	.....	Do.. ..	
Herculean.. ..	.....	Do	
Frances... ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Princes Charlot	.....	Do.. ..	
Ann.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Duke of Lancaster ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Hull.....	21st May.
John Garrow..	Foster and Co..	Newcastle	
*Ellen..	Skinner & Co....	Clyde.. ..	10th May
James Morgan.	Ditto	Do.. ..	31st do,
John Mitchell.	.....	Do.. ..	9th do
Brilliant.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&co	Llanelly ..	5th July
*Ino....	.....	Llanelly ..	8th Feb.
Amozan..	.....	Do.. ..	9th May
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux.	4th June
Bolivar	.....	Rio.....	18th May.
LeCares	T. Jefferies & Co.	Nantes ..	
Ardaseer.. ..	.....	China ..	1st Feb.
Adele..... ..	Davond Sessoon	Marseilles	

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

Time of High Water.

SEPTEMBER 1840.	MORN. H. M.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
7th Monday..... ..	7	31	8	12
8th Tuesday.....	8	46	9	8

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36.	at	98-8 to 98-12
4 per Cent—1832	33.	at	104-4 to 104-8

Diary of the Week.

Sept. 7—Monday.—Enurchus.
8 Tuesday.—Nativity of B. V. Mary.
9—Wednesday.
10—Thursday.—Battle of Delhie, 1803
11—Friday.
12—Saturday.—Full Moon.
13—Sunday.—13th Sunday after Trinity.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday the 2nd Instant, at Christ Church Byculla, by the Revd. W. K. Fletcher Humphrey Francis Owen Esq. to Miss Lucy Harper.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5th,—Ensign W. H. Seale, 15th Regt. N. I., from Dhoolia.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5th.—Major Wm. Foquett, 2d E. Regt., to Poona.
do. do. Lieut. Col. D. Ca[illegible]on, 11th Regt. N. I., to Poona.
do. do. Capt. G. Wilson, 26th Regt. N. I., to do.
do. 6th Capt. J. Harrison, 4th Lt. Drs., to Kirkee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—If you purchase a private Bill on England, or on Calcutta, the Seller makes no charge for the set of Bills he gives you in duplicate or in triplicate, as you may wish; but, if you purchase a Government Bill, you are obliged to pay for it; and my Agent, the other day, was very indignant at having to pay Rupees 2 for a Bill of Rupees 1,000 purchased at the last government sales; and he found, several Buyers, who complained as loudly as himself.

Paid, as all the subordinate Government servants now are, it is rather hard, that the public should be taxed to provide a fee for men, who are most amply rewarded for their services? It is, therefore, about time, that the old practice of fees should be abolished,—and as it is a commercial usage, which is not a little oppressive to trading people, I trust the Chamber of Commerce will point out this objectionable practice to the Government, when, I doubt not, a remedy will be applied. and the public Bills will be furnished in like manner with those sold by the private Merchant; else the community must raise their voice in representing this evil, from which so many suffer.

Your's,
A BILL.

Bombay, 2nd September 1840.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER AT LEHREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I forward you the Register of the Thermometer for the months of May, June, and July. The Thermometer was kept in a mud walled room—with Jowassee Tattees.

Camp Lerhee, 31st July 1840.

Date.	MAY. Sun rise.	MAY. 3 P. M.		JUNE. Sun rise.	JUNE. 3 P. M.		JULY. Sun rise.	JULY. 3 P. M.	REMARKS.
	deg.	deg.		deg.	deg.		deg.	deg.	
1	..	..		91	105		88	101	
2	..	..		90	101		83	96	During these 3 months 1-5th of the Troops has been in Hospital generally. The body has been covered over with a rash and red spots, and large eating ulcers or boils come out all over the body and are very difficult to cure and leave a scar Fevers are now prevalent.
3	..	..		89	99	Dust Storm.	89	98	
4	..	...		88	100	Dust Storm.	90	101	
5	..	..		88	100		95	98	Plenty of rain
6	..	..		80	101		92	99	on the Hills
7	90	103		89	103		92	101	9 miles off.
8	85	102	Little or no	89	107	136 deg. in the	94	100	
9	86	101	wind.	89	108	Hospital	92	104	
10	85	101	Do.	90	101	Tents.	94	103	
11	85	100	Do. about	90	100	Thunder and	96	106	
12	86	102	11 o'clock	99	97	lighting.	96	103	
13	85	103	two slight	87	99	Dust Storm.	97	101	Thunder and
14	90	102	shocks of an	91	101		89	97	lightning &
15	88	103	Earthquake.	92	104		92	102	great rain.
16	88	102	Do. do. on	96	105		94	101	
17	86	101	the 12th	96	106		96	101	
18	86	101	Inst.	96	106		89	97	Thunder,
19	86	102		98	107		90	98	lightning, and
20	88	104		95	109		91	100	heavy rain du-
21	88	102		96	110		93	102	ring the night
22	80	103		97	107		91	101	
23	90	106	Dust Storms.	97	107		90	99	
24	90	104		95	104		90	101	
25	86	102		94	105		91	100	
26	86	104	Little Wind.	93	102		92	102	
27	85	107		93	100		94	102	
28	87	106	Do.	93	101		91	102	
29	85	107	Do.	94	104		95	103	
30	86	105		94	102		95	103	
31	89	104		...	..		94	103	

In Tents the Thermometer has generally run from 120 deg. to 130 deg. and 136 deg. 3 ounces of water in a Phial, evaporated in a room in 20 days. The same quantity in the sun took 50 hours to evaporate Thermometer placed in a Bussorah goglet of water stood at 80 deg.

Two sepoys who escaped from the late Lt. Clarke's party had their skin completely blistered off their hands from the heat of the musquets when fired on the 16th May last and their feet were severely bruised when they arrived here.

As some idea my be formed of the suffering of the Troops here from the above statement, I shall feel obliged by your publishing the same should you think proper.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your's, A SUBSCRIBER.
W. N. S. S.

Camp Laharee, 31st July 1840.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, September 7, 1840.

SINCE our last the following vessels have arrived; September 5, H. C. Steamer *Berenice*, W. Lowe, Commander, from Kurrachee, 2nd September; Do. 5, Barque, *Ardaseer*, A. MacIntyre, Master, from China 25th June and Anjeer 9th August;—*Passenger*: S Edmonds, Esq.; Do. Schooner *Wild Irish Girl*, A. Gerard, Master, from Mauritius 19th August—*Passengers*: Mr. Cyack and 28 Natives; Do. Do. Barque *Allan Ker*, A. McKechnie, Master, from Liverpool 20th May.

BY the *Ardaseer* from China the 25th of June, we have been enabled to put our readers in possession of the latest news in our Extra of last night. That part of the expedition which had sailed under Sir T. E. Bremer had arrived, and a strict blockade had been declared as will be seen in our Columns. No active operations had occurred, and the non-arrival of the admiral Sir G. Elliot seemed to have prevented any arrangements on a large scale taking place. The Chinese had attempted in their usual clumsy way to burn the Fleet, but the only results had been an addition of firewood for the use of the Jolly Jack Tars. We have laid aside all other matter for the Chinese News, and as it possesses an overpowering interest at the present moment, we shall hold ourselves excused in neglecting much other intelligence. The Chinese with all their bravado, are evidently in a terrible funk, and the appointment of a new admiral shews their determination to get up a fight if they can. It is really almost lamentable to see so much imbecility allied to so much pride. China has for years offered a passive resistance to all violence, and is now for the first time to be opposed by European arms when perhaps she is least prepared. That such a dispensation is called for by the changed position of society in general, the hardiest philanthropist cannot but allow. Here are a people comprising almost a 6th of the human race, opposing themselves to all improvement and classing all the rest of the world as barbarians, from a lack of opportunity of appreciating the arts and elegancies of European Life and usages. War is a destructive Science, but elegant arts tread on its heel, and we think it is in one of Ambrose Philips plays, "the Roman General says truly to the British Leader that wherever the Roman Legions conquered they brought Civilization in their train." An invasion of China may produce equal blessings, and also gain a footing for the sublime doctrines of Christianity, which will undoubtedly alike supplant the follies of Buddhism and the aphorisms of Confucius.

WE have received a letter from our kind correspondent P. which bears us out in the view we sometime ago took of poor Lieut. Clarkes affair with the Tribe of Murrees. The extracts from the letters of the Commandant of the Fort of Kahan of 20th July will be read with great interest and we feel persuaded that when the officers and men have such well grounded confidence in each other as the gallant little garrison of Kahun, it will require more bravery than the Belooches have yet shown to accomplish their destruction, as their watchword must be "victory or death" and the circumstance of two Sepoys gallantly withstanding and putting to flight 15 mounted men of the enemy in the open ground, plainly shews what sort of rabble they are composed of. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Brownes arrangements for defence. He has availed himself of every human means, and like a brave soldier calmly leaves the event in the hands of providence. It will be a dreadful blow to us to have such men destroyed and bitterly will those reproach themselves who neglected to secure the public interests against the possibility of such a disaster. We trust that the approach of the Force under Major Clibborn will speedily release this heroic garrison from their critical situation, and that they will not have had famine to contend with, in addition to disease and unwearied vigils, which are sufficient to wear out the stoutest soldier. By another letter which we this day publish it will be seen that Captain Brownes last communication with Sukker was dated 22nd July two days later than that we give. It is also therein stated that one of the Politicals at Shikarpoor had heard that Kahan was actually captured and all murdered, but that it was *only report*, and Major Clibborn's Force would be in the Hills by the 25th of August.

A few days must relieve our suspence and we can only offer fervent aspirations for the safety of Kahan and its brave and devoted Defenders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A short time since there was a controversy between yourself and the journal which has arrogated to itself the title of the *Bombay United Service Gazette* "lucus a non lucendo," regarding the conduct of the brave Lieutenant Clarke's detachment which was destroyed in Upper Sinde. *The Military, Pa-* "*per par excellence*" urging the doctrine that because *four* men out of *one hundred and fifty* had managed to escape with their lives, they should be visited with the severest punishment as deserters from their posts it being of course *impossible* that any British soldier should survive a defeat even when out-numbered thirty to one man, I have the pleasure to forward extracts from a letter just received from the Officer Commanding that "Castle Dangerous" Fort Kahun, by which you will perceive that he does not at all coincide with the sapient Editor of the journal above named, and that there is as little foundation for charging Lieutenant Clarke wish rashness, as for supposing that the sepoys of the Kalee Paltun have failed to maintain the established reputation of that old Corps. My brave and esteemed friend tho' writing in the highest spirits appears in a very critical situation, and from last accounts received seems to apprehend more from famine than from the assaults of his enemy. Perhaps as the *Courier* and *Times* newspapers gave currency to a report attaching also the charge of rashness to Lieutenant Clarke, they will do his memory the justice of copying my informants statement, who from his situation is better able to judge than ourselves as to the correctness of the charge.

I remain Sir,
Your Obedt. Servt.
P.

GUZERAT.

FORT KAHUN, 20*th July* 1840.

——— Poor Clarke! Believe not one word of those reports in the Papers about his rashness. He had a most desperate game to play—you cannot conceive what a country he had to pass through, passes where 100 brave men would defeat 10,000. If he had retreated as advised, the Murrees would have followed him up the whole way to Pullojee from whence he was 40 miles. Night and day he would have had no peace, and the chances are would have lost most of his men picked off from the rocks, and all his Camels, 500 of these would stretch 2 miles thro' some of the passes. Now it strikes me that Clarke thought giving these fellows a check at first starting, might deter them from following him up, and how often we see a rush of a few brave men have that effect? To conclude, it is my own decided opinion, after campaigning in these hills I may say since October last, that unless the Murrees had been checked at the outset, poor Clarke could *never* have got his convoy safe to Pullojee. Although *my* detachment coming up consisted of 300 Infantry, a gun, and 50 Horse, yet I could never cover my convoy as I wished, I was obliged to leave much to fate. Poor Clarke whenever you hear a word said against him you have my authority to deny it in toto. Rashness!! I know to the contrary, whenever I asked his opinion coming up, when 3 or 4 times we had a difficult game to play, it was always one of sound sense and free from rashness. The whole authority of the writer in the newspaper is derived from a rascally Beloochee guide who would sell his father for 5 Rupees and who no doubt abandoned Clarke when the enemy was perceived.

——— My situation is not an enviable one but far from perilous, for tho' I have the whole of this tribe against me, and a report of another the Kojacks about to join them, I feel confident with God's blessing of being able to hold my post against them till I obtain relief. I have been strengthening myself every possible way, with ditches, double walls, stakes and palisades. My walls, 900 yards, are far too extensive for the number of men I have, so that I have strengthened a small inner Fort to fall back on in the event of being overpowered by superior numbers. Do not think me presumptious, but the fact is that I have reason to think much higher of the sepoys than some writers in the papers appear to do. particularly, I have every confidence in the *pluck* of the old Regiment—the conduct of the men has been and continues most admirable. I have further seen a great deal of these rascally Beloochees, and have no opinion of their courage unless they have some 30 to 1 man. Their numbers are however much too great to admit of my being in any degree loose. At night *every* man is on duty, and each division and man has his particular post, every follower likewise falls in with a thick club in his hands. The men are in excellent spirits, but we have had enough of it: working parties all day, and duty every night, and 97 out of 150 covered with ulcers. Our turn is coming, and if we do not revenge the massacre of our poor Companions I am much mistaken. I have reported being able to hold out till the 1st September, but unless then relieved shall be badly off for provisions. As to attempting any thing offensive. By Jove these Beloochees beset us in our very den! I dare not show my nose 500 yards from the walls, for they are always hovering about, and unfortunately there is a dry river about a mile off where they lie concealed and watching their opportunity come galloping out by dozens. The other morning some twenty bullock drivers in spite of repeated warnings went off about a mile to procure forage. Some 150 horsemen watching their movements cut in between them and the fort. I got the gun screwed round and threw out a few men flanked by two bastions, by these means we saved 11 men out of the 20. The shell from the gun sent the Beloochees to the right about knocking over 3 of them. This morning I had the pleasure of promoting 2 sepoys on the spot for bravery. They were out with 10 or 12 Camel men close outside the fort cutting forage, when 15 horsemen rode at them, instead of bolting they cooly pulled up let drive right into the Horsemen's faces, knocking one over, the rest made off, thereby saving the Camel men who otherwise must have been cut up.

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We have received the following intelligence from a kind correspondent:—

"Well here we are in a pretty pickle, the Wolf has come at last, and sure enough it is no joke. Misfortunes come thick and fast and all resulting from grand political errors. Don't be surprised if you see us all tumbling into Bombay some fine morning like the China man's ducks with a whipper in after them. What the politicals have been dreaming about for the last year, leaving Khelat unprotected I cannot imagine, it is an enigma, poor Loveday has been sacrificed there upon the altar of their stupidity. The bare idea of leaving an officer and 30 men to defend such an important fortress bespeaks imbecility of the highest kind. Loveday with his party acted most gallantly, and had there been only 200 men under him instead of 30, results very different would have happened. While he was defending one side of the fort against the rabble of Merab Khan's Son, the opposite face was attacked, to which he sent a havildar and 12 men. This gallant little band found the followers of Shah Nuwaz acting a most treacherous part, and helping the besiegers over the wall, but in an instant they attacked them and drove the assailants back in a most gallant manner, and such was the panic that these wretches dared not come on again. In this way the fort was defended for 3 days, when Shah Nuwaz alarmed lest double vengance should be inflicted on him, capitulated. The old begum Mother promised faithfully that Loveday should not be hurt, he was permitted to write despatches to Captain Bean at Quetta, and the next day prohibited writing in any other than the Persian character and language, that they might see what was written. He was at length put under a guard of 200 men, and his last letter contains a gloomy foreboding that his life would not be spared. The wretches are now scattering themselves all over the country plundering in alldirections, and they vow they will descend into the plains and plunder Northern Cutchee, and loot Baugh, Dadur &c. The politicals apprehensive of this, having a treasury of 80,000 Rs. at Baugh, made an earnest requisition for troops, 250 men 23rd Regiment N I. under Watkins and Cartwright with a 6 pounder gun were started off sharp, with orders to proceed as quick as possible, and another party of two officers 2nd Grenadiers with 100 men from that Regiment and 100 men from the 23rd left for Shikarpore. We have now scarcely 200 fighting Sepoys in Camp. All the Sepoys of the different Regiments have their jee nearly worked out of them, but the patience of the Hindoo character is beautifully seen, they never grumble. A native letter received by one of the politicals at Shikapore mentions that Kahun is actually captured, and all murdered but as it is only REPORT we are *all in hopes it is untrue* Major Clibborn's force will be in the Hills by the 25th instant, and then we shall know for certain. No letters from Brown have been received since 22nd July. I imagine as soon as you hear of Khelat being re-taken. Brown being cut up, and Kahun taken, the whole of Upper Scinde among the wild tribes being up in arms, the knocked up condition of the troops, the small and inefficient detachments scattered over the country, the preparations for an approaching conflict in the Punjab, the death of poor Stevenson, you will say with the frogs in the fable "it may be fine fun for you, but it is death to us." The Bengal 38th are ordered from Ferozpoor immediately, and 3 more Companys Her Majesty's 40th from Kurrachee, they are *the boys*, we have 130 of them here and finer men I would not wish to see. With these we would defend Sukkur against all the Beloochees in the world. Their presence always inspires courage in the native soldier, and side by side they would maintain a desperate conflict. It is still very hot, and the marching of the troops all over the country exceedingly trying, and knocks them up, but there is no help for it. It must be done, the tenor of our residence here demands it. If any of your antiquary gentlemen in Bombay want to procure fossil remains having a reference to bones left by Alexander's army, send him to Scinde. Most likely if we are kept here another hot season he will pick up ours, which by that time will be forgotten to whom they belonged and they will suit exactly to hitch in among the researches of the bone grabbing set. Many a learned lecture might be delivered as to whether they actually belonged to Alexander himself or to one of his Generals.

You will be amused to hear that we are using blue Russian Paper as envelopes to our officials. It has a water mark of an oval form with a Bear standing on his two hind legs supporting a sceptre, the whole surmounted by a Crown. I enclose you it as a specimen, I always thought the term "Bear" was a mark of reproach for the autocrat of the Russian Empire, but I imagine from this it is used there in the same emblematic manner as the lion is in England."

We have had many complaints of the inefficiency of the Markets in Bombay, and soothe to say, we must confess that an extensive reform seems to be required in that department.—We have before argued on the question, and we do trust that the necessity of some laws on the subject will attract the attention of the authorities. The Establishment of Bazar Regulations would be a positive benefit to Society at large, and we only wish to see Covenanted Bazar Masters for the different districts of the Island, with power to punish all infractions of Bazar Regulations, which should be enacted and legalized by the Calcutta Council, registered in the Supreme Court and passed into law. The present Nerricks are never attended to, and from our own experience we can truly say the Markets were never worse served than now. We earnestly call upon the authorities to interfere. There is a road to every man's bosom through his palate, if not his heart, and when we *can demonstrate*, that we are eating much worse viands at a higher price than we ought to pay for good edibles, we fancy we shall enlist all the appetites in Bombay on our side, and find that the true Amphitryon as Moliere says,

"Est l'Amphitryon ou lon dine"

We republish from the *Bombay Times* a report of a trial in the Supreme Court together with a letter from "MERCATOR" on a question of undoubted interest to this community—The question being whether a Consignee if named in a bill of lading may sue when the property is in the Consignor.—Our cotemporary Editor of the *Times* appears to imagine that "MERCATOR" is wrong in supposing that the Court decided such question as above stated in the negative. We have made enquiries and the result is, that the Counsel for the Plaintiff was not called upon by the Court to argue any other question than whether the Consignee (the property being in the Consignor) could maintain an action. It is attempted to support the decision by evading the real question—which is in whom does the law vest the property—and resting the decision on the form of action, which was assumpsit for non-delivery. The attempt is ingenious but cannot be successful, for it must eventually come round to the question at last *in whom* does the bill of lading vest the property? If in the Consignee it cannot be maintained for a moment that an action of Assumpsit is not supportable—for not one but a hundred instances may be produced from the books, of the Consignee's bringing assumpsit for the goods. If such were doubted for a moment we could fill a column with authorities.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce.

SIR,—As the following decision of the Superme Court materially affects the interests of the mercantile part of this community, I need, I trust, make no apology for detailing its circumstances to you.

A native, by name Ravagur Cowager, brings his action against Captain Lowe, of the Company's Steamer *Berenice*, for the non-delivery to the Plaintiff of a bag said to contain 750 German Crowns.

This bag was consigned to the Plaintiff by one Pettamber Maudowjee, the owner of the property, who in his letter of advice directs the present Plaintiff the consignee, to receive the crowns and carry the amount to the credit of four persons.

Shortly after the arrival of the *Berenice* at Bombay from Mocha, where the crowns were shipped and a premium of 2 per cent paid for them, some person unknown, by presenting one of the two bills of lading signed by the Captain, with a forged receipt of the Plaintiff, procures the bag to be delivered to him.

No enquiry was made by Captain Lowe, to ascertain whether this receipt was genuine, and the bag is delivered on merely looking at the bill of lading.

This action is brought on the counterpart bill of lading by the present Plaintiff.

The following is a verbatim Copy of the Bill of lading———the authority of Mr. Sutherland to sign for the Captain of the *Berenice* being clearly proved:

"Shipped by the Grace of God, in good order and well conditioned, by Pittamber Maudowjee in and upon the good ship called the Berenice, whereof is Master, under God for this present voyage W. Lowe, Esquire, and now riding at anchor in the Mocha roads, and by God's grace bound for Bombay, to say I Box said to contain G. C. 750 being marked and numbered as in the margin &c and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned at the aforesaid port of Bombay (the act of God, the King's enemies, fire, pirates, Boats lading or unlading the above goods, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the sea, rivers and navigation of whatever nature and kind soever excepted) *unto Ravagur Cowager or to his assigns*, he or they paying freight for the said Goods paid. In witness whereof the said Master or Purser of the said ship hath affirmed to two bills being accomplished the other one to stand void, and so God send the ship to her desired port in safety. Amen, Dated in Mocha this 17th June 1839, (Signed C. Sutherland.")

The Plaintiff having closed his case—

Mr. Howard, with whom was Mr. Montrion, submitted among other points (not here material) that the action was wrongly brought in the name of the consignee, and that the property being in the consignor Pettamber he was the party to bring the action.

Mr. Cochrane was heard on behalf of the Plaintiff.

The following authorities were cited on behalf of the Defendant:—

Sargent *v.* Morris 3—Barnwell, and Alderson page 277—Dawes *v.* Peck 8 Term Reports 332—Davis *v.* Jordon 5 Burrows 2680 Moore and Wilson I Term Reports 659—Chitty on Pleading, Edition of 1836—page 6 Joseph *v.* Knox 3 Campbell 320.

The following authorities were cited on behalf of Plaintiff:

Sargent *v.* Morris 3. Barnwell and Alderson which was also cited as in point by the Plaintiff page 282 with Bests observations was relied upon.

Evans *v.* Marlett 1 Lord Raymond 271.

Lawes on Charter parties 1st Ed. page 376. Chapter 3rd.

Brown *v.* Hodgson 2 Campbell 38 Lord Ellenborough's observation at end of case, 2 Comyn on Contracts 319.

Sir John Awdry, C. J.—

I had doubts, thinking it was a strong case on merits. I was desirous of finding authority in support of it. The case of Sargent and Morris is conclusive. Petamber is the only person who has an interest and can sue. The case of Evans and Marlett in Lord Raymond is a mere dictum of Lord Holt—at a time when trade was not extensive—It has been overruled by subsequent authorities. The observation of Lord Ellenborough at the end of Brown and Hodgson 2 Campbell is a mere loose expression.—On the whole I am of opinion that the Plaintiff must be nonsuited.—The mere naming of consignee in a bill of Lading is not sufficient to give him a right action—some valuable consideration must pass from the consignee to the consignor.

Mr. Justice Roper—

Concurred—I never had any doubt that a consignee could not use on a bill of Lading when the property was in the consignor.

Plaintiff nonsuited.

Such, Sir, is the case I submit to the consideration of the public—It must obviously attract the attention of every mercantile consignee in the place.

MARCUS.

SIR.—You are doubtless aware of the judgment of the Supreme Court deciding that a consignee of a bill of lading where the property is shewn to be in the consignor cannot maintain an action on the Bill. To me this seems a doctrine not only surprising but very alarming. The whole property transmitted to this island in most instances belongs to mercantile establishments in Europe—and to refuse the consignee a right to sue in such cases, would enable the master of a vessel who had no regard for justice to make away with the entire property entrusted to his charge. Without being very conversant with such subjects, I have taken the trouble to consult some of the authorities referred to by Mr. Lawes at page 375 of his book on charter-parties, and I find that the case of Evan *v.* Marlett is recognized by Judge Buller in Caldwell against Ball in I Term Reports page 246. The observations of the Judge in this case are remarkable:—

"Now as to the principal point, it is material to consider the nature of a bill of lading. It is an acknowledgment under the hand of the Captain, that he has received such goods, which he undertakes to the person named in the bill of lading. *It is assignable in its nature*; and by indorsement the property vests in the assignee. It is now clearly settled that goods, at sea may be so assignee. This doctrine is laid down in Evans *v.* Marlett 1 Lord Raymond 271, and is recognized by Lord Mansfield in Wright and another *v.* Campbell and another 4 Burrows page 2051."

And so far from the case of Evans *v.* Marlett being a mere dictum of Lord Holt, the report of the case in 3d Salkeld page 290—is directly to my plain mind on all fours with the case which the Court at this Presidency has decided. Not to deal in mere assertion, as the Report is a short one I shall give it, that every one may judge for himself:—

Evans against Marlett.

One Harvey loaded goods on board a ship and *consigned them to Evans*; but by the *invoice* the goods appeared to be property of Harvey, and now in action brought by Evans against the Defendant Marlett for these goods, IT WAS ADJUDGED, that the *invoice* signifies little in this case, but that it was the *consignment* of the goods which gave the property, and vested it in Evans, and *therefore* he might maintain this action; but if they had been *consigned* to him *on account of Harvey* that would have altered the case, for then he would have been only *factor* to *Harvey*, and he must have brought the action, because the property was then in him."

This decision, before, seems not a mere dictum, but an express adjudication of the court—and the distinction is thus put by Comyn on contracts, which I have borrowed at page 319 of his 2d volume:—

"That if goods by bill of lading are consigned to A, A is the owner, and must bring the action against the Master of the Ship if they are lost. But *if the bill be special* to be delivered to A to the use of B, Bought to bring the action; but if the bill be general to A, and the invoice only shows that they are pon the account of B, and ought *always* to bring the action, for the property is in him, and B. has only a trust."

To me the distinction appears palpable and obvious. A matter more important to mercantile interests has never come under my notice; and if such be the Law of the land, it is imperatively necessary that the Legislative authority should alter it instantly, as such a decision is pregnant with consequences most mischievous to every merchant in Bombay.

Your obedient servant,

MERCATOR.

CHINA.

LATES NEWS.

CANTON PRESS JUNE 6.

Since our last paper the *Mavis* from Singapore has arrived, but we have not received by her our *Sing. Free Press*; we have however seen an *Extra* of 4th May, being a reprint from the *Bengal Hurkaru Extra* of 27th March, and from both these papers we have made extracts. Bombay papers to the 6th March by way of Singapore have also come to hand. We do not however find much Europe intelligence of interest in these papers beyond what we gave a *precis* of in our last. China matters seem at last to engage the attention of the public in England, though the Government naturally still continued silent as to the nature of the contemplated measures against this country.

It is with deep sorrow we have to record the death on Wednesday morning at about 10 o'clock, on board H. M. S. Druid, of her captain, the Right Hon. Lord HENRY JOHN SPENCER CHURCHILL, after about a week's severe illness, brought on by congestion of water in the head. His lordship was 43 years of age, and the fourth son of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and at the time of his death senior officer of H. B. M.'s naval forces in the China seas. We believe that his lordship had seen a good deal of active service in the American war, and learn that he was much esteemed by his brother officers as an able and efficient commander. His remains were interred here in the British burying ground early in the morning yesterday, and were followed to the grave by H. E. the Governor of Macao, and a part of the garrison of this town; by Capt. Elliot, who read the funeral service in a very impressive manner, by Captains Smith and Warren and many officers of the three Ships of war, by about 80 of their sailors, and 30 marines, and by almost all the foreign residents here, and by several inhabitants of Macao, the Portuguese band playing the funeral march. After the reading of the funeral service the Portuguese soldiers fired three volleys, as usual on such mournful occasions, and the body was consigned to the earth.

CANTON PRESS, JUNE 13.

H. M. S. *Alligator*, the *William Barras*, and the *Corsair*, have during the week arrived from Singapore, bringing date to the 16th May, and we have received by the latter the Singapore Free Press of 7th and 14th and Extra of 15th May, as well as Bombay papers to the 25th April, containing the latest Europe news to 4th March, of which copious extracts will be found. From these papers as well as from private information we have also received hope-inspiring intelligence the nature of which we may possibly not be right in publishing.

The *Atalanta* with the March mail arrived at Bombay on the 10th April: the mail arrived there in 37 days from England; had the *Atalanta* proceeded immediately to Singapore, instead of on the 28th April, and making, as she has done, a passage of 17 days, the mail would have reached Singapore on the 27th of April, and if a steamer had then without loss of time brought it on to Singapore, seven or eight days only would have been taken up before its reaching China, and we might thus have had dates of 4th March from London here on the 5th of May, after only 62 days passage! Who would have thought it possible, only twenty years since, that one might travel from London to China in two months!

ATTEMPT AT FIRING THE FLEET AT CAPSINGMOON.—On Tuesday morning last at 2 A. M. ten fireships were discovered to be drifting favored by a strong tide, towards the shipping at Capsingmoon. Many of the vessels at anchor there got immediately under weigh, to avoid coming in contact with them, whilst the boats of the ships of war, which had all been lowered, (in fact the attack was expected and everything consequently prepared) took the fireships in tow and run them ashore on one of the Brothers Islands. There were explosions from several of them, which however, from their having been towed out of harm's way, did no damage whatever, nor did any of the shipping come in contact with them. During their drifting towards the shipping, numerous mandarin boats are said to have been pulling about in all directions, no doubt ready to take advantage of the confusion they have hoped for, and probably to massacre the helpless crews of such vessels as had taken fire, but they were soon, seeing the failure of the fireships, obliged to get away again, without having done any other damage, than beaten ono or two men in the Schooner *Devil* which they boarded, when the rest of the crew escaped ill treatment by leaping over board.

Thus another attempt of the Chinese at destroying the English fleet has proved a total failure no doubt to the great chagrin of Governor Lin, who must have been at considerable expense in fitting out this expedition which as to magnitude far exceeded the former attempt. The Junks were of good size, two and two chained together, and filled with combustibles. They now remain no doubt acceptable prize to the ships of war, not on account of what they contain, for the powder found in their holds is of bad quality, but for their hulls which will furnish a good stock of firewood, an article somewhat scarce in China; the chains also which fastened them together have proved a very valuable acquisition for grapnel cables; they were of English manufacture, and a considerable quantity has fallen into the hands of the captors.

Coupled with this attempt, we may mention a report that has lately obtained currency here among the Chinese, though we are by no means willing to warrant its truth, and we must confess, besides, that our endeavours to obtain authentic information on the subject have been without success. This report then is that the Government of Canton, desirous to exterminate the sailors of the fleet at Capsingmoon, sent a boat-load of poisoned tea in small parcels to that anchorage, there to be sold to the shipping, but fortunately some pirates, by taking the boat before she reached her destination, defeated this scheme, and by selling her cargo, became the means of poisoning a great many Chinese, in consequence of which it is said that the Magistrate of Heangshan, or of some other town in this neighbourhood, has issued a proclamation warning people against the purchase of certain qualities of tea as poisoned, which he says, some evil minded persons have lately been selling, thereby causing the death of many people.

Though we have made efforts to obtain this proclamation, we have not succeeded, and it is probable that this whole story may be a fabrication, but at the same time a possibility exists of there being some truth at bottom, when it is recollected that in September last the Mandarins caused the water at Hongkong to be poisoned, which is a well authenticated fact, since by placards found on shore, the natives were warned against the use of that water. There is certainly no greater moral turpitude in poisoning tea than in poisoning water, and those capable doing the one, may not hesitate to attempt the other. It is much to be lamented that such great difficulty exists of obtaining full proof of such enormities in order condignly to punish them when the day of retribution shall have come, and we hope it is at hand.

There is a report that the pirates who attacked the *Hellas*, as reported in our paper of 30th May, have applied to the Provincial Government of Canton for a reward for their prowess; we know not with what success, since they have no *spolia opima* to show, in spite of their assertion that it was on board the *Hellas* opium-clipper that the lamented Lord John Churchill lost his life: which, considering that Admiral Kwan and his friends have found as willing an ear for *their* lies at Peking, it is not unlikely may be credited by Lin and his colleagues, when recommendations in their favor for peacock's feathers will no doubt be forwarded to Court.

CANTON PRESS, JUNE 20.

On Tuesday morning last, the H. C. Steamer *Madagascar* anchored in the roads from Singapore the 1st June; she soon after proceeded to Capsingmoon. Though we have not by her received any Singapore papers, we have been favored with the loan of a Free Press of the 28th May, from which we extract an account of a severe gale at the mouth of the Hooghly. Other arrivals though anxiously and hourly expected, we are yet unable to report.

Some reports are afloat that the Chinese intend making another attempt at burning the fleet at Capsingmoon, and every thing is, we hear, kept in readiness for the reception of their fireships. It is also said that a large body of troops is about being marched into this neighbourhood.

We hear that the new Chinese man-of-war, Chesapeake, late Cambridge, has been stationed at the First Bar, as likewise a number of junks laden withgranite ready for sinking to stop up the passage. It has also been said, though we do not believe it, that the Chesapeake has been ordered to the Bogue to act against H. M Ships, should they attempt entering. We know not what her armament may be, but with a view probably of giving her an imposing appearance, she has been painted blood-red all over, whilst the two cutters (of 25 tons each) lately built for the imperial navy, challenge respect by a coating of imperial yellow. We understand that the vessels now at Whampoa (there were on the 12th instant only five Americans and seven Spaniards) will probably remove to second bar so as not to be inconvenienced by the blocking up of the river, should this be deemed necessary, at least a petition to that effect has, we are told, been presented to the Canton authorities.

There are symptoms of the Provincial government beginning to be alarmed, and several emissaries have during the week arrived at Macao to pick up what news they can regarding the English preparations; it is also said that the Hong merchants are about to visit Macao in a day or two, no doubt ordered to enter on negotiations, but we sincerely hope that access will be denied them to the ear of H. M. Superintendent, or of any other of H. M. Officers.

Some Chinese Fishermen have lately, to a person of this town, sold a number of old sails which they report to have taken from the hull of a vessel wrecked on *Tung-sha* or the eastern sand. The knowledge of this fact caused fears to be entertained of the loss of some vessel on the east-coast, but on inspection of the sails, they are all found to be Europe-made, the greater part of them by Bailey of Liverpool, and the remainder by Jarvis of St. Andrews, and it is therefore surmised that they cannot have belonged to any of the coasting vessels, whose sails are for the most part made in India, and differently cut from those in question, which apparently belong to a vessel of about 800 Tons. The most probable conjecture is, that these sails (13 in number) belonged to the ship Mars wrecked on the Prata-shoal, particulars of which accident we published in the *Press* of the 1st February. We are not aware whether the name given by the Chinese to the Prata-shoal is properly *Tung-sha*, but its meaning being "eastern sand" or "eastern shoal," the fishermen not improperly thus denominated it; the Prata-shoal is at this season of the year a place of not uncommon resort to fishermen, who have erected a small josshouse on the island, and they may therefore have easily fallen in with the wreck of the *Mars*, which was lying on a reef at some distance from the Island. The only circumstance which seems to be against the conjecture ventured is, that the Chinese report having found a dead dog and two dead fowls in a putrid state on board, but they may have been left there accidentally by other Chinese visiting the wreck, not being like that, if it be the at of th

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Mars, dog or live stock should have remained on board a when the crew were able from the island to retur n to the vessel for provisions. Three books were also brought here from the wreck. which have been kindly shewn us, and we subjoin the tittle-pages, as they may possibly lead to discovery. One book bears on the title page "A view of the principal courts of the Isle of Man"! but is in fact a collection of sundries bound together in one volume. Its contents besides that already mentioned are "Liverpool Musical Festival 1833" "Pierce Egan's account of the trial of John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt," "Psalms and Anthems. Capt Crow, a Lament upon the death of the Princess Charlotte, and "Alfred, a vision." There is the name of *William Hopkins, Ship Orixa*, written on the first blank page, but no *Orixa* has been in the China waters for some years. The second book is "The young Ladies Assintant in writing French letters," and the third is a volume of Burn's Poems, having the name of *James Mckinnon, Leith*, 1835, on the inside cover. Moreover, a hawser has been saved. We hear that drs.2000 has been offered to a Portuguese Lorchaman, to go to the wreck but declined.

A singular fancy obtains among the Chinese which is, that though the English have greatly the advantage over them when fighting at sea, the reverse must be the case on land. Possibly there may soon be occasion to undeceive them, but this notion has probably gained ground from their knowing the English only as a seafaring nation, and they may possibly class them with the Dutch, of whom they were convinced, that they had no terra firma of their own, but were a sea born nation, When the Dutch Embassy, in 1655-6, was at Peking, the Mandarins were astonished to hear them speak as possessing a country, and disbelieving the assertions of the Embassadors, asked the Missionaries then residing at Court concerning them, who allowed that the Dutch were then really in possession of a country, which however of right belonged to the King of Spain.

THE CANTON RECATTA CLUB.—The fifth meeting took place on Thursday and Friday last, on each of which days two races were pulled, and we should give the result, but the Umpire's report has not yet reached us. The arrangements for spectators on board of the boats at the starting point were very good, and a band of music, striking up appropriate tunes, enlivened the scene. The Praya grande from one and to the other was filled with spectators, so that both land snd water presented a very animated and pleasing coup d'œil.

FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE.

The Court—A discovery has lately been made, that some inferior Mandarins sold opium to the prince of the blood. Having been summoned before a tribunal, they of course denied the whole charge, yet there were the pipes and the whole apparatus found upon the princes, and collateral evidence of competent witnesses proved the fact of their having been in the habit of supplying the inmates of the palace with the deleterious drug for a considerable length of time. With all the desire therefore of hushing up the matter, the culprits have nevertheless been delivered over to the Board of punishments.

The Cabinet.—The Great Emperor in an extreme fit of generosity, has issued his gracious will, that 252 inferior officers of the cabinet, such as clerks, bookkeepers, and registrars should each be promoted one step. No reason is assigned, and we may suppose that the ministry after having obtained full power, is anxious to obtain popularity and gain adherents among their immediate dependents.

Board of Public works.—Whilst the repairs of the Great Canal and of the dykes of the Yellow river are going on with unabated vigor, the people in the neighbourhood steal the materials with unblushing impudence, and have lately committed such depredations, that unless they are prevented from committing these robberies, the works can no longer be carried on.

Board of Officers.—A Lieutenant Governor was recently appointed to the Shan tung Province, and he has now forwarded a report of his proceedings. From this it appears that he is an officer of the most virtuous disposition and patriotic intentions. Having traversed the province he examined into all abuses, discovering many unworthy magistrates, and being particularly anxious to find out whether they had not embezzled some public property. In all these laudable enterprizes he has been successful, but is not yet able to communicate the result of his researches, which he however will do at a more convenient time.

Fokeen.—The district magistrate of Tsin keang has been sent to the frontiers to serve the soldiery, for misconduct and neglect of duty.

Our worthy Ting has furnished the Emperor with a detailed account of the late disturbances in his jurisdiction. Having dispatched a number of soldiers to a place in Nan hwa district, to seize people falsely accused of murder, the whole borough rose to one man, and not only drove away the posse, but wounded several in the struggle. Another more numerous detachment proceeded to the city, and met with the same fate being obliged to retreat with very great haste. Up to the date of the memorial the insurrection had not been quelled. Ting very justly remarks that resistance against the constituted authorities, must be punished in the most exemplary manner, still, he admits that the officers in charge of the soldiery had acted very imprudently, and instead of soothing the people, irritated them by undue severity. He therefore requests that the district magistrates of Nan hwa and Lung ke, be delivered over for punishment and that the military officer in charge of the expedition may suffer the extremity of the law. As for the rising of people, this must be managed in some way or the other, and as the ringleaders have escaped, it will be difficult to avenge the law upon the most guilty.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, AUGUST 26.

The 2nd N. I. were expected at Candahar on the, 12th instant, but it will be found difficult to procure quarters for them, as every habitable place is filled. Shah Shooja, accompanied by Sir Willoughby Cotton and Sir W. Macnaghten, it is fully expected will winter at Candahar, and the Officers will most likely have to turn out of the houses they have now made pretty comfortable. Major Rawlinson of the Bombay Army has succeeded Major Leech, as Political Agent at Candahar, the latter having resigned in hopes and prospect of getting something better in Cabul.

A duel had taken place between two Officers arising from a dispute respecting a bet, two shots were fired by the opponents but without injury and the parties left the field without compromise on either side.

The necessity of an expedition to Herat begins to be much talked of both at Candahar and Cabul, and as Yar Mahomed is working, as diligently as he can, to bring matters to a crisis, it is supposed that we shall very shortly hear that Major Todd has been obliged to remove himself from the clutches of the intriguing Vuzeer. Captain Sanders is already on his way back with the Sappers. For ourselves, we only hope that Yar Mahomed may be fool enough so to commit himself as to warrant our taking Herat under our *friendly protection*; this would at least be something worth having, for we much fear we are only rendering it, under the half measure policy of our rulers, a stronghold against ourselves which will, on a future occasion, be given up to the powers who will pay the most for its possession.

Capt. Abbott had been heard of on board a Russian vessel crossing the Caspian, he had quite recovered, though his wounds had been very severe. Lieut. Shakespear says, in a letter received, dated, Khiva 16th June, that he has been extremely well received and that the Khan himself is anxious to shew him every civility. He represents the country as extremely fine, the climate and soil beyond all praise, and the cultivation rich in the extreme.

We hear from Jeypore. That the state of Sukker is still in a most disturbed condition and is likely to continue so, as long as our ruler permit the retainers of the Rewal and Luchmun Sing to remain in power there; sooner or later, it is feared, there will be such an outbreak that a moderate force will not easily put down. Colonel Sutherland, however, proceeds shortly from Joudpore to Jeypore. As already noticed, Appah Sahib, Ex Rajah of Nagpore, died about the middle of the month at Joudpore where he had been the prisoner of Maun Sing for many years.

A late letter from Ferozepore informs us the *Comet* Steamer is still at that station waiting for Mr. Ross Bell who will positively return to Scinde accompanied by a party of 40 Sepoys and a Subedar of the 38th N. I. in charge of 3 lacks. It is *rumoured* that the 38th N. I. or a part of that regiment, will embark for Sukker in place of the 5th N. I. The Weather is dreadfully hot and no rain has fallen.

The commissariat have been directed by Government to supply the light battery at Ferozepore with draught bullocks, in lieu of the old cast horses at present attached to the Battery.

Report gives out that some European Artillery men are to be sent on with the Convoys to strengthen Captain Walker's Company of Artillery at Candahar. The Head Quarters of two Companies of the 2d Battalion of Artillery are to be stationed at Agra. The Head Quarters and several Companies of the 4th Battalion at Cawnpore, and the Head Quarters and one Company, of the 5th Battalion at Nuseerabad.

Mahomed Saeed Khan, Deputy Collector of Bignore, has been proved to have just claims to the *Guddee* of Rampore and is to be put upon it by our Government.

A Correspondent gives us the following intelligence from the Camp of the Ex-Peishwa Bajee Rao at Bithoor:—

"The Ex-Pieshwa Bajee Rao, having given up all worldly affairs and betaken to Prayers and oblations, is far from being anxious of embroiling himself in disputes. Whereas Subedar Ram Chunder Punt is exercising undue authority in the Camp, contrary to the express wish of the Government and also of the Ex-Pieshwa. The commissioner it appears is favorably inclined towards the Subedar—why or wherefore is hard to say. The Ex-Peishwa is therefore unable to express or give vent to his thoughts or feelings. These few lines it is hoped will elicit attention in the proper quarter."

AGRA UKHBAR, AUGUST 27.

We learn from Cabool, that dost maromed had escaped from Bokhara and reache Khoollum, from whence he has written to Sir W. Macnaughten, requiring to know what terms will be granted to him, if he submits to Shah Shooja. This negotiation, if satisfactorily concluded, will be the date of a new order of things in Affghanistan and afford a prospect of something like a settlement of that country.

There is nothing else of interest, unless it be the condition of a portion of our troops, which was very deplorable from the heat and unhealthiness of the climate. Their spirits too, were much depressed from the little prospect there was of a relief, inasmuch as the Governor General had communicated his intention to the Envoy of sending 2000 recruits to them this year.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, AUGUST 22.

We are happy to hear that intelligence has reached town from a quarter that may be relied upon, that the Nepaulese have really evacuated the villages and districts which they have recently been occupying. What effect this may have upon the warlike intentions of this Government, we of course do not pretend to know.

It was mentioned the other day in the Government orders, that the office of Secretary to the Mint Committee had been abolished. We have since learnt that Mr. John Greenway has been appointed Head Clerk to the Committee and Register of the office, and that his son, Mr. William Greenway, has been transferred from his temporary employment in the Assay Office, and permanently appointed Assistant and Accountant in the office of the Committee. We announce the circumstance with great pleasure, because, apart from our personal knowledge of the worth of both father and son, it was impossible to help sympathising with both, when we saw something like an indirect attempt to attach to Mr. Wm. Greenway a certain share of blame and odium for some irregularities (to call them by no worse name) committed in the Assay office, and recently brought to public notice. The attempt, we are happy to say, has been completely floored, and we suspect we are not far wrong in attributing to the Mint Committee a generous desire to compensate the Greenways, by the new appointments, for all that they have suffered.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—AUG. 19, 1840.

[*Before C. W. Brietzcke, Esquire.*]

MCKENZIE, LYALL AND CO. *vs.* R. PRESGRAVE.

The action was for 19 Rupees and 14 Annas on account of the loss consequent on the resale of two pieces of fancy drill which the defendant had purchased and failed to clear. The defendant denied having purchased more than one piece, which he said he cleared and took away on the same day.

Mr. Shircore, who was for the plaintiffs, said he could prove that the purchase was *bonâ fide*. Mr. E. Whyte, a partner in the firm was put in the witness box and sworn. He said that he was the auctioneer on that day, and three lots Nos. 1,024, 25, and 26 were knocked down to the defendant.

Defendant.—I purchased only one lot which I took away, had I known that two other lots were knocked down to my name I should at once have cleared them also.

Mr. Whyte.—It was a *bonâ fide* purchase; at the time of the sale, Mr. Presgrave came to me with a receipt bearing his signature. In the hurry of business, I did not look over it, and thinking that it was for the lots, I ordered delivery.

Defendant.—The first intimation that I had of a bill standing in my name, was the presentation of the bill now produced in Court.

The Crier was next called; he swore that he knocked down three lots to the defendant's bid. The Sircar who made entries of the sale in Bengallee, stated also that the defendant had purchased three pieces of fancy drill.

Defendant.—To the witness; are you in the habit of copying names from the English book.

Witness.—Those that I known I put downmyself, but the Crier generally calls out the names.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt was consulted.

Defendant.—Where vouchers are presented, the auctioneers generally refer to the number.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt.—Oh no, that is not done; I know it from experience.

Mr. Brietzeke—We both concur in opinion that you must pay.

Defendant.—I knew that before; I only wanted Mr. Whyte's oath, the value of which I now know.—Case decreed.

PITTAR, LATTEY AND CO. *vs.* A. GRANT.

This action was instituted for the recovery of 136 Rupees and 4 annas, on account of jewellery sold to Mr. W. Galloway, for which, the defendant, as stated by Mr. Pittar, became responsible.

Mrs. Pittar.—Mr. Galloway is gone home in the *Robarts* and Mr. Grant, favoured his escape; when he was on the eve of departure we wrote to him, that if he did not pay our bill, we would take out a bench warrant against him, and in case of our failing to arrest him, we would sue him in England, by sending the necessary documents, &c., there. His reply was that he had sent our note to Mr. Grant, to see if it was genuine, and if so, to warn his friends not to subject themselves to such insolence; he then required us to present our bill to Mr. Grant, who would pay it. I am come here not so much to get money, as to make the case as public as possible.

The defendant's letters to the plaintiffs were then produced; in one of them he stated that Mr. Galloway had left some property with him which was to be converted into cash to pay his debts; as soon as he could examine the papers he would communicate with the plaintiffs. In another letter the defendant mentioned that he returned the bills and receipts for the several items in the bills; if separate bills were made of each item he would pay them after 12 months; in conclusion he stated that he would warn his friends against the style adopted by the plaintiffs.

Another letter was handed to the court, in which the defendant said; 'prove your debt and I will pay!'

The defendant put in three or four notes from plaintiff, declining to accede to the terms proposed by him.

Defendant.—I will not pay, and will write to Mr. Galloway, to postpone the payment, unless an apology be made to me and to him.

Plaintiff.—I will make no apology for ten times the amount.

Mr. Brietzcke.—That we have nothing to do with. If you have funds Mr. Grant, you ought to have paid.

Defendant—No, I will not pay; they have been so impudent that I have changed my mind; it was not a peremptory promise. Unless they accept my offer I am at liberity to withdraw it.

Mr. Brietzcke, after consulting Baboo Russomoy Dutt, said that they were of opinion that the defendant was not legally responsible for the debt.

Plaintiff.—I have got an attorney to deal with, and he has got the advantage over me, I—

Mr. Brietzcke—I will not permit any insinuations to be made. The case was nonsuited.

COURIER, AUGUST 22.

Mr. Charles Mackenzie whose death appeared on Wednesday amongst our obituary notices, was one of the earliest appointed Civil Officers of the present century—having entered the service in 1804, next in succession to the Hon'ble W. W. Bird Esq.—or the 14th in rank on the gradation list of the Bengal Civil Service as fixed by the Court of Directors.

He had thus passed a period of thirty-six years in the service, and though officiating but a short time in the more marked (as at present) grades of the Service, viz. the Judicial he acted a creditable part in the commercial line which though necessarily not now greatly esteemed was, in the palmy days of the Company's mercantile character, considered highly of and was an object of attainment to many perhaps most of young men entering the Service. The pecuniary advantages connected with that branch made it also a desirable acquisition. But things had changed—Commercial Residencies were abolished—Committees of Grain—Boards of Inspection—Warehouse Superintendencies—Opium Manufactories, &c. had all fled—and at last that which should at first have been of the greatest consideration the regulating of the Legislative and Judicial system of the country, became of importance, and the choice of appointments lay there.

But men whose duties had lain in supperintending the manufacture of Silks, Opium, &c. and all the transactions therewith connected, could not all at once take the administration of the laws of a country complex and varied into hand. It was therefore found necessary to place them in other employments not so totally at variance with their former path of usefulness; and this was in a measure provided in the still remaining appointments left open in the two departments of commerce which the Parliament left to the Hon'ble Company to continue their mercantile speculation in. The monopoly of Salt and Opium traffic is the tub thrown to the Whale to play with. It was the fortune of Mr. Mackenzie, after the abolition of the Mercantile part of the Company's Charter, before which he held the appointment of Commercial Resident at Bauleah, to be appointed to the Superintendency of the Company's Salt Golahs at Sulkea—where he continued—till his death. His career in the Service is as follows: his first appointment seems to be dated in May of 1808, as Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Commercial Department; in 1810 he was appointed Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Luckipore and Chittagong, where he seems to have continued till 1819, during which year he was deputed to the settlement of the Noabad or Noabaddee lands (lands just brought into cultivation unassessed before) in Chittagong. He also officiated a short time as Commissioner of that District in the beginning of 1820;—and in the same year was transferred to the Revenue branch and appointed to the Collectorate of Rajshahye. In 1823, we find him as Imporrt Warehouse Keeper—and in the following year junior Member of the Board of Trade—early in 1836 he was appointed Commercial Resident at Bauleah—where he continued till 1837—in the later end of which year he was appointed Superintendant to the Sulkea Salt Golahs.

Mr. Mackenzie appears not to have absented himself once from India—so that he must have resided a consecutive period of 35 years in this clime. He could not claim the privilege of a leave on furlough after 10 years residence, which the furlough rules allow, because he was one of the few who refused to become Subscribers to the Civil Annuity Fund, which is necessary to qualify any Member of the Civil Service to go home at any time on sick leave, or after 10 years residence *unconditionally* to visit England for 3 years.

This morning, we were highly gratified by a visit to the EXCHANGE HALL to see the splendid display of alabaster ware from Leghorn now on view there. This is one of the most varied assortments that have been imported into Calcutta for some time; the whole is of exquisite workmanship and consists of—

"Hebe and other Vases, beautifully ornamented with various designs, Etruscan Urns, bell-shaped Vases, oval Cups, with Doves, Ewers, round plain Cups, variously decorated; a variety of elegantly executed Figures, Groups, Dancing Girls, Sleeping child, pedestals, Busts of celebrated Men, &c. &c."

Among this large selection, every portion of which well merits the attention, our observation was particularly attracted by the two large vases placed on the table close to the windows looking on to the Tank; the height of these was *two feet seven and a half inches* each and their diameter at the top not less than a foot and a half—these form a magnificent ornament.

While on this subject we feel prompted to say something in praise of the fine show-room which has lately received the name of THE EXCHANGE HALL—for airiness and beauty of architecture within, we think there is not another hall in Calcutta to vie with it—in its proportions we prefer it to the Town Hall, the latter being far too long in our opinion for its breadth, and too heavy in its general appearance. As a *show-room* we would recommend the Exchange Hall, to all who may have any thing of extraordinary or exquisite workmanship to exhibit—for though as generally stated, it may be true, that where anything of a new description and beautiful in its nature is exhibited *gratis* to all there many visitors are sure to flock, yet we think that the Exchange Hall, being the best showroom in the city, will be more likely to do justice to the goods exhibited.

HURKARU, AUGUST 22.

We are glad to see, that Major Hough's Journal of the Affghan war, is in a state of considerable forwardness. The *Englishman* has been put in posses sion of the rough sheets of this work, which he has reviewed, at some length. This is a dangerous sort of experiment in England. When an author or publisher sends the sheets of an unpublished work to a few favored or favoring reviewers, the chances are that all the rest of the fraternity will fall upon the said work, and tear it into shreds, with the greatest possible pleasure. We hope that we are somewhat more generous in this part of the world, though we are by no means sure that We of the *Hurkaru* will have, an opportunity of manifesting our generosity *quoad* Major Hough's work. It appears from the passages, quoted in the *Englishman*, that the Major's work is not entitled to be considered history of the Affghan war—but a mere journal of the commonest details, such as a drummer, had he possessed writing materials, might have kept. If the advertizement of this work has kept other (intended) historians from entering the field, he has done the state *no* service; but if noe his work may be of use to historians of a larger grasp, and, being such, of use to the public. We trust that we shall yet see a history of the war, written by a man habituated to thought and to the expression, in fitting language, of his thoughts. We went something more than a mere narrative of events—a political and military *history* of the war.

CEYLON.

WITH feelings of sincere regret we have to announce the decease of Mrs. PEDDIE relict of the late Colonel PEDDIE Commanding the 90th L. I.—The shord period that has elapsed since the remains of this lady's husband were consigned to the tomb renders it a truly distressing and melancholy duty again to record a second visit of the unrelenting king of terrors!—The amiable and accomplished lady who has been thus suddenly and unexpectedly summoned to the world of spirits, was universally esteemed by the gallant 90th, as well as by all who were honored with her acquaintance—her loss is unfeignedly lamented, and long will memory dwell with painful emotions on the general supposition that the loss of a beloved husband produced an alarming depression of spirits which terminated in dissolution.—This sad event occurred at Kandy at 2 A. M, on the morning of the 15th instant.

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